

problematic to U.S. territories, including my district, and our efforts to address very important tax policy issues that have arisen in the last few years.

My amendment seeks to correct the bill's definition of a tax jurisdiction by removing its words explicitly analyzing U.S. territories without the United States. While these specific words separating the territories from the rest of the United States would be removed, the rest of the language would be left as it currently exists in the bill: A "tax jurisdiction" would mean either a country or a jurisdiction that is not a country but that has fiscal autonomy.

My concern is with the language to explicitly distinguish U.S. territories from the sovereign United States in such a way.

First, it would be inconsistent with the current structure of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which this bill seeks to amend. Under that law, each of the U.S. territories are defined and treated as States.

Secondly, it would be contrary to the position that the United States has taken in its deliberations with the European Union and the OECD in response to blacklisting of U.S. territories in 2017 and 2018.

A letter from the Secretary of Treasury to the Council of the European Union addressing this issue reads: "The United States disagrees with the Council's decision to consider U.S. territories separately from the United States."

It would be more difficult for the United States to make this argument if legislation is adopted by Congress lending credence to the argument that U.S. territories should be treated as tax jurisdictions without the United States as a whole.

Importantly, treating the U.S. territories as separate tax jurisdictions distinct from the sovereign United States would also be inconsistent with efforts that U.S. territories have been making for relief from tax increases intended for foreign tax jurisdictions that were unfairly imposed on U.S. territories by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.

Lastly, I have concerns about the language at issue categorizing U.S. territories as fiscally autonomous. They are, in fact, legally possessions of the United States under the tax code to this day. One of the U.S. territories is currently in a state of bankruptcy. The U.S. Virgin Islands has no control over its income taxes and cannot sever itself from the mirror code tax system of the United States, and has extensive and longstanding written agreements in place with the IRS requiring exchange of tax information.

Thus, all I have requested with this technical amendment is that the bill language be slightly adjusted to remove words explicitly referencing U.S. territories as tax jurisdictions distinct from the sovereign United States. I believe this would be more fair to the sponsors of this measure because it would in no way impede the effect of

its policy; the meaning of tax jurisdiction would remain as either a country or "a jurisdiction that is not a country but has fiscal autonomy."

Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), the chairwoman of the Financial Services Committee.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I understand that my friend and colleague, Ms. PLASKETT, has raised some concerns about the treatment of territories in this bill, and I want to assure her that the staff has done everything possible in the bill text to ensure that territories are included in this bill and not treated disparately.

The language in this bill is consistent with regulations promulgated under the Obama administration regarding country-by-country tax reporting, which were carefully written to ensure territories were not excluded.

I want to make clear that nothing in this bill should be intended to suggest that territories are tax havens. In fact, I have worked with my colleague, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, on this bill text. We believe that the enhanced disclosures in this bill, which will include territories, should help encourage investment in the territories and hold corporations accountable for lack of investment in territories.

I want to ensure Ms. PLASKETT that I take her concerns seriously, and I intend to work with her to make sure that what she is identifying as perhaps incorrectly being defined as tax havens is an issue that I will deal with.

□ 1430

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, since I have assurances from both the chairwoman and the committee that they will continue to work with us to ensure that U.S. territories are not treated as tax havens but that we are, in fact, individuals who intend and continue to intend, through our governments, to pay our taxes to the Internal Revenue Service and continue to be treated equitably as part of the United States, at this time, I yield back the balance of my time and I withdraw my amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The amendment is withdrawn.

Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 1187 is postponed.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S. 475, JUNETEENTH NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE DAY ACT

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 479 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 479

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (S. 475) to amend title 5, United States Code, to designate Juneteenth

National Independence Day as a legal public holiday. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to commit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. RESCHENTHALER), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time is yielded for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, today, the Committee on Rules met and reported a rule, House Resolution 479, providing for consideration of S. 475, the Juneteenth National Independence Day Act, under a closed rule.

The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform and one motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, we are here today to consider an important and timely bill, S. 475, which parallels H.R. 1320 introduced by our colleague, SHEILA JACKSON LEE from Texas. This bill would make Juneteenth a Federal holiday.

We are happy and not a little surprised to see that the Senate was able to quickly pass this bill with unanimous consent. It is not every day that one sees the Senate move more quickly than the House, and it is my hope that today the House of Representatives would be able to act with similar swiftness.

Juneteenth, a portmanteau of June 19th, celebrates a seminal moment in Black American history, and it is well past time that our country recognizes the importance of this day by making it a Federal holiday.

While the Emancipation Proclamation outlawed slavery in the South, and the Civil War effectively ended with the surrender of the Confederacy in April of 1865 at Appomattox, slavery did not immediately end throughout the United States.

During the Civil War, many slaveholders migrated to Texas to avoid conflict and continued to hold Black Americans in bondage after the formal end of the Civil War.

On June 19, 1865, Union troops finally arrived in Galveston Bay, Texas, to ensure that slaves were freed, a full 2½

years after the Emancipation Proclamation was signed by President Lincoln.

On that date, Major General Gordon Granger issued General Order No. 3, which announced that, in accordance with the Emancipation Proclamation, all slaves are free.

In the years following, Black Texans began to celebrate Juneteenth, also known as Emancipation Day, Jubilee Day, and Juneteenth Independence Day. Over time, they developed time-honored traditions for celebration, including parades, cookouts, family reunions, prayer gatherings, historic and cultural readings, and musical performances. As Texans emigrated to other parts of the United States, those traditions came with them and became enshrined in Black communities across our country.

Today, Juneteenth is celebrated by communities throughout the United States. Forty-eight States and the District of Columbia recognize Juneteenth. It is time for the Federal Government to do the same.

My own district in southeastern Pennsylvania takes great pride in its Juneteenth celebrations. From parades and flag raisings and picnics to musical performances and community gatherings, our community will celebrate at dozens of events throughout the district this weekend.

On a planning call this week for one of our local celebrations, a resident from the Eastwick neighborhood in southwest Philadelphia proclaimed that “Juneteenth is the holy grail” of celebrations for the community because it represents America’s true day of freedom.

Upon hearing the news that this bill would come up for passage today, one of my staffers said: “As an African-American woman raising five beautiful children, it would mean so much to make Juneteenth a Federal holiday. . . . It allows people to reflect on what my ancestors had to deal with. It gives the history of how they fought and continued to fight as they passed the torch on to the next generation.”

Another community member just shared: “I hope this provides an accessible, teachable moment so people across the country can talk with their neighbors about why we need this holiday and how it helps to address the erasure of Black contributions to humanity and history.”

I know that this move to make Juneteenth a Federal holiday will mean so much to members of the Black community in my district, and I am so excited to have the great honor of returning home to celebrate this weekend after we pass this bill.

Juneteenth, like many of our other Federal celebrations, serves as a day of remembrance and reflection and a celebration of emancipation and freedom.

So, as we consider the rule today, and as we approach this year’s Juneteenth celebrations, I ask my colleagues in this Chamber to think and

reflect on our Nation’s complicated history, the events that led us to where we are, and what we need to do to reckon with our past and continue to work toward creating a more equitable and inclusive society.

America has historically failed to fully address the horrors of the abuse wrought upon enslaved people during the early years of our country, and to this day, we live with the long-term effects and consequences of slavery in America.

Racism, both interpersonal and institutional, continues to plague our country. And despite monumental efforts, from the Civil War to the civil rights movement and beyond, to get our Nation to live up to the ideals proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, Black Americans still face disparate treatment and disparate outcomes across our society, from housing and healthcare to education and the workplace.

To move forward with the work of dismantling institutional racism that continues to disenfranchise Black Americans, it is essential that we start by looking critically at how we get here.

If we all truly commit ourselves to striving toward a more perfect Union, where all people are not only legally equal but actually have a fair shot at achieving the American Dream, we must recognize our current failings and take the necessary steps to end racial discrimination, the racial wealth gap, and racial injustices in our social, economic, environmental, and judicial institutions.

While some may feel that making Juneteenth a Federal holiday is a purely symbolic act, symbols hold power. Holidays hold power.

While millions of Americans already celebrate Juneteenth and use the day to reflect on our collective past and future, this is an important step to formally commemorate a crucial part of our culture and history that for too long has been canceled.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on other meaningful steps we can take to honor the legacy of enslaved people who contributed so much to our history and to address the lasting impacts of this cruel chapter in our history that still persist today.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RESCENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON) for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the rule before us today provides for consideration of S. 475, a bipartisan bill establishing a national holiday on June 19, known as Juneteenth National Independence Day. The June 19th date marks the date that Major General Gordon Granger arrived in Galveston, Texas, and announced the end of slavery and the Civil War.

I am honored to stand here with my colleague from Pennsylvania as the Battle of Gettysburg, of course, took place in Pennsylvania, involving the largest number of Civil War casualties, and marked the turning point of the war.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, the Keystone State played a crucial part in the Civil War. My State provided over 350,000 soldiers and sailors, more than any other Northern State except New York. Pennsylvania also served as a vital resource for military equipment and food for the Union Army. As I already mentioned, the Commonwealth was the site of the world’s largest battle, that of Gettysburg.

So, it probably comes as no surprise that Pennsylvania already recognizes Juneteenth. In fact, since 1980, 47 States, including, as I said, my home State of Pennsylvania, as well as the District of Columbia, have issued legislation recognizing Juneteenth as a holiday or as a day of observance.

Designating June 19 as a national holiday would increase awareness and education on Juneteenth; it would celebrate Black history and culture; and it would recognize the Americans who fought and died to end slavery.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I now recognize my distinguished colleague, the chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security in the House Committee on the Judiciary. Representative SHEILA JACKSON LEE is a tremendous advocate and leader in the fight for racial equity and an inspiration to many of our colleagues, including myself. Coming from the great State of Texas, she is all too familiar with the history and importance of Juneteenth for African Americans and for all Americans to recognize and reconcile our history.

In Congress’ past, Representative JACKSON LEE led the charge to recognize Juneteenth as a national holiday by introducing legislation to federally recognize this historic day. In the 117th Congress, she, again, introduced H.R. 1320, which I understand formed the basis for the Senate bill.

Through the tireless work of her and her Senate colleagues, we now have the privilege of voting on this historic legislation. I applaud the tremendous work of the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. How humbled I am to be on the floor of the House with fellow Americans who can speak eloquently about the history that is so deeply seated in my history and the history of so many Americans.

How honored I am, Congresswoman SCANLON, that you come from the great State of Pennsylvania that has a storied history. For some of us, we remember Gettysburg, but there are many other aspects, which I have had the privilege of visiting.

I always say to America: Learn America. It is a beautiful place, but it is a historic place.

To my friend from Pennsylvania, the manager and Rules Committee member, how honored I am to have you, a fellow Pennsylvanian, in terms of the minority's manager, on the floor today. You know full well the fight of the Union soldiers, and I am sure that you have in your constituency or in the State descendants of those fights.

Mr. Speaker, I can stand here today to say, with Senator MARKEY, Senator CORNYN, Senator SMITH, and my colleague of long-suffering, DANNY DAVIS, who began this journey with me, the act or the thought of racial divide crushes to the floor on this bright and sunny day as we bring from the Senate the legislation that I offered, H.R. 1320, in the form of S. 475, the Juneteenth National Independence Day Act, companion legislation to H.R. 1320 in the House.

The House was the leader, although I am always glad to embrace the dynamic leadership of the Senate. We have over 160 more sponsors coming, bipartisan sponsors.

My good friend and colleague from Texas, RANDY WEBER, actually represents Galveston, and I want to share his name on the floor.

□ 1445

But I introduce this to make Juneteenth a Federal holiday to commemorate the end of chattel slavery, America's original sin, and to bring about celebration, crushing racial divide down to a point of unity to this Earth, and it is because of the perseverance, the strength of our mutual communities, African Americans that struggle for equality.

Now, I would be remiss if I did not at least appoint that slavery was real. These are the brutal backs upon which the whip went over and over and over again, not only men, women, children, possibly, as history recounts.

The history is limited because it is slave narrative, that I might very humbly and respectfully say, those stories are in broken English. But I remember one where a woman slave said to a husband that had been either taken away or had been a freed slave to another plantation; she said, Husband, come back, come back, they are about to sell me and your children to different places. That is what this moment in time in history represents for us.

But look where we are today. Look where we are. In the midst of what people have described as racial divide, we have now come to a place where we acknowledge the 47 States that have done a celebratory, unified, and multicultural celebration of Juneteenth. Let me tell you why, just for a moment.

Juneteenth is as significant to African Americans as it will be to Americans because we, too, are Americans, and it means freedom.

Juneteenth. On June 19, 1865, General Granger found himself on the shores of

Galveston—Senator CORNYN and myself will be in Galveston this very Juneteenth. How coincidental. Can you imagine, how short I am, I will be standing maybe taller than Senator CORNYN, forgive me for that, because it will be such an elevation of joy, but we will be there for a historic celebration.

But Juneteenth came in June of 1865, and shortly thereafter, in the next few months, the 13th Amendment declared slavery unconstitutional in the United States. I think it is important to read these words. These are the words of General Granger, coming all the way from Washington, D.C., of General Order No. 3.

You know, we like legislation, but I will tell you, can you imagine all of the slaves who were not free 2 extra years? They gathered around, they knew something was happening. There was no telegram and there was no cyber, there was no email or tweets.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, the people of Texas are informed that, in accordance with a proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the connection therefore existing between them becomes that of employer and hired labor. It is a day of freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the Rules Committee, Chairman MCGOVERN, and Ranking Member COLE. I want to thank them for their commitment in bringing this to us. I want to thank Majority Leader HOYER, Speaker PELOSI, the whip, Mr. CLYBURN, the chairman, Mr. JEFFRIES, and all of the leadership on both sides of the aisle that have brought us to this point.

Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the House Judiciary Committee, the Chair of the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, and the principal sponsor in the House of the Juneteenth National Independence Day Act, I rise in strong and enthusiastic support of the Rule and the underlying legislation, S. 475, the Senate companion to the Juneteenth National Independence Day Act, which establishes June 19 as a federal holiday.

I applaud the U.S. Senate for passing S. 475, Juneteenth National Independence Day Act, companion legislation to H.R. 1320, which I introduced to make Juneteenth a federal holiday to commemorate the end of chattel slavery, America's Original Sin, and to celebrate the perseverance that has been the hallmark of the African American struggle for equality.

I thank Senator MARKEY of Massachusetts, my senior senator, Senator JOHN CORNYN of Texas, and others who spearheaded this effort in the Senate, and Senate Majority Leader SCHUMER for his support and for using his legislative skills to ensure the bill was voted on and passed.

Mr. Speaker, now it is time for the House of Representatives to act swiftly and bring to the

floor, vote on, pass the Juneteenth National Independence Day Act, and send it to the desk of President Biden for signature.

With the President's signature, the federal government will join 47 states in recognizing as a holiday Juneteenth, the day that has been celebrated by African Americans for 156 years and has been called rightly as 'America's second Independence Day.'

Let me extend on behalf of all of us who have labored to pass this important legislation our deep appreciation to the House leadership, particularly Majority Leader Hoyer, for their support which paved the way for the House last year to pass by unanimous consent H. Res. 1001, the resolution I introduced recognizing Juneteenth Independence Day.

As I have said many times, Juneteenth is as significant to African Americans as July 4 is to all Americans because on that day, June 19, 155 years ago, General Gordon Granger, the Commanding Officer of the District of Texas, rode into Galveston, Texas and announced the freedom of the last American slaves; belatedly freeing 250,000 slaves in Texas nearly two and a half years after Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

When General Granger read these words of General Order No. 3 set off joyous celebrations of the freedmen and women of Texas:

"The people of Texas are informed that in accordance with a Proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the connection therefore existing between them becomes that between employer and hired laborer."

Juneteenth thus made real to the last persons living under the system of chattel slavery, of human bondage, the prophetic words of President Abraham Lincoln delivered November 19, 1863, at Gettysburg "that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Juneteenth was first celebrated in the Texas state capital in 1867 under the direction of the Freedmen's Bureau and remains the oldest known celebration of slavery's demise, commemorating freedom while acknowledging the sacrifices and contributions made by courageous African Americans towards making our great nation the more conscious and accepting country that it has become.

Juneteenth is as significant to African Americans as July 4 is to all Americans because on that day, June 19, 155 years ago, General Gordon Granger rode into Galveston, Texas and announced the freedom of the last American slaves; belatedly freeing 250,000 slaves in Texas nearly two and a half years after Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

Juneteenth was first celebrated in the Texas state capital in 1867 under the direction of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Today, Juneteenth remains the oldest known celebration of slavery's demise. It commemorates freedom while acknowledging the sacrifices and contributions made by courageous African Americans towards making our great nation the more conscious and accepting country that it has become.

As the nation prepares to celebrate July 4th, our nation's independence day, it is a time to reflect on the accomplishments of our nation and its people.

General Granger's reading of this order ended chattel slavery, a form of perpetual servitude that held generations of Africans in bondage in the United States for two-hundred and forty-eight years and opened a new chapter in American history.

Recognizing the importance of this date, former slaves coined the word "Juneteenth" to mark the occasion with a celebration the first of which occurred in the Texas state capital in 1867 under the direction of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Juneteenth was and is a living symbol of freedom for people who did not have it.

Juneteenth remains the oldest known celebration of slavery's demise.

It commemorates freedom while acknowledging the sacrifices and contributions made by courageous African Americans towards making our great nation the more conscious and accepting country that it has become.

The celebration of Juneteenth followed the most devastating conflict in our country's history, in the aftermath of a civil war that pitted brother against brother, neighbor against neighbor and threatened to tear the fabric of our union apart forever that America truly became the land of the free and the home of the brave.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. once said, "Freedom is never free," and African American labor leader A. Phillip Randolph often said "Freedom is never given. It is won." Truer words were never spoken.

We should all recognize the power and the ironic truth of those statements, and we should pause to remember the enormous price paid by all Americans in our country's quest to realize its promise.

Juneteenth honors the end of the 400 years of suffering African Americans endured under slavery and celebrates the legacy of perseverance that has become the hallmark of the African American experience in the struggle for equality.

In recent years, a number of National Juneteenth Organizations have arisen to take their place alongside older organizations—all with the mission to promote and cultivate knowledge and appreciation of African American history and culture.

Juneteenth celebrates African American freedom while encouraging self-development and respect for all cultures.

But it must always remain a reminder to us all that liberty and freedom are precious birthrights of all Americans, which must be jealously guarded and preserved for future generations.

I urge all members to support the rule and the underlying legislation.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time. I would like to thank my good friend and colleague from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) for the kind words for my home State of Pennsylvania, and for recognizing the descendants of those who fought to end slavery, especially those in Pennsylvania.

Additionally, I would like to commend her on working on the House companion for, from what I am understanding, years and years. So this certainly says volumes about the work she put into the bill, and I would just like to thank her.

Mr. Speaker, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation

in 1863, but it took 2½ years for slaves in Texas to learn of their freedom. S. 475 will finally designate June 19 as a national holiday and highlight the important history and contribution of Black Americans and those who fought and died to end slavery.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time. I want to echo the remarks of my distinguished colleague, Representative SHEILA JACKSON LEE, in mentioning Pennsylvania's history in this moment. I want to highlight Philadelphia's role in our Nation's abolitionist movement, the Quakers, Lucretia Mott, who embraced that movement and pushed this country forward, the role of our residents in fighting and winning the Civil War, and being the birthplace of American ideals at Independence Hall.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that in passing this rule and the underlying bill we will take a collective step forward in achieving those goals that all Americans are equal under the law, treated fairly in our schools, our workplaces, our courts, and our public institutions.

Symbols hold power. Holidays hold power. While millions of Americans already celebrate Juneteenth and use the day to reflect on our collective past and future, this is an important step to formally commemorate a crucial part of our culture and history. I urge, again, that all my colleagues vote for the rule and the underlying bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 214, nays 208, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 163]

YEAS—214

Adams	Carbajal	Cuellar
Aguilar	Cardenas	Dauids (KS)
Allred	Carson	Davis, Danny K.
Auchincloss	Carter (LA)	Dean
Axne	Cartwright	DeFazio
Barragan	Case	DeGette
Bass	Casten	DeLauro
Beatty	Castor (FL)	DelBene
Bera	Castro (TX)	Delgado
Beyer	Chu	Demings
Bishop (GA)	Cicilline	DeSaulnier
Blumenauer	Clark (MA)	Deuth
Blunt Rochester	Clarke (NY)	Dingell
Bonamici	Cleaver	Doggett
Bourdeaux	Clyburn	Doyle, Michael
Bowman	Cohen	F.
Boyle, Brendan	Connolly	Escobar
F.	Cooper	Eshoo
Brown	Correa	Espallat
Brownley	Costa	Evans
Bush	Courtney	Fletcher
Bustos	Crist	Foster
Butterfield	Crow	Frankel, Lois

Gallego	Lynch	Sarbanes
Garamendi	Malinowski	Scanlon
Garcia (IL)	Maloney,	Schakowsky
Garcia (TX)	Carolyn B.	Schiff
Golden	Maloney, Sean	Schneider
Gomez	Manning	Schrader
Gottheimer	Matsui	Schrier
Green, Al (TX)	McBath	Scott (VA)
Grijalva	McCollum	Scott, David
Harder (CA)	McEachin	Sewell
Hayes	McGovern	Sherman
Higgins (NY)	McNerney	Sherrill
Himes	Meeks	Sires
Horsford	Meng	Slotkin
Houlahan	Mfume	Smith (WA)
Hoyer	Morelle	Soto
Huffman	Moulton	Spanberger
Jackson Lee	Mrvan	Speier
Jayapal	Murphy (FL)	Stansbury
Jeffries	Nadler	Stanton
Johnson (GA)	Napolitano	Stevens
Johnson (TX)	Neal	Strickland
Jones	Neguse	Suzoi
Kahele	Newman	Swalwell
Kaptur	Norcross	Takano
Keating	O'Halleran	Thompson (CA)
Kelly (IL)	Omar	Thompson (MS)
Khanna	Pallone	Titus
Kildee	Panetta	Tlaib
Kilmer	Pappas	Tonko
Kim (NJ)	Pascrell	Torres (CA)
Kind	Payne	Torres (NY)
Kirkpatrick	Perlmutter	Trahan
Krishnamoorthi	Peters	Trone
Kuster	Phillips	Underwood
Lamb	Pingree	Vargas
Langevin	Pocan	Veasey
Larsen (WA)	Porter	Vela
Larson (CT)	Pressley	Velázquez
Lawrence	Price (NC)	Wasserman
Lawson (FL)	Quigley	Schultz
Lee (CA)	Raskin	Waters
Lee (NV)	Rice (NY)	Watson Coleman
Leger Fernandez	Ross	Welch
Levin (CA)	Roybal-Allard	Wexton
Levin (MI)	Ruiz	Wild
Lieu	Ruppersberger	Williams (GA)
Lofgren	Rush	Wilson (FL)
Lowenthal	Ryan	Yarmuth
Luria	Sánchez	

NAYS—208

Aderholt	Duncan	Hinson
Allen	Dunn	Hollingsworth
Amodei	Emmer	Hudson
Armstrong	Estes	Huizenga
Arrington	Fallon	Issa
Babin	Feenstra	Jackson
Bacon	Ferguson	Jacobs (NY)
Baird	Fischbach	Johnson (LA)
Balderson	Fitzgerald	Johnson (OH)
Banks	Fitzpatrick	Johnson (SD)
Barr	Fleischmann	Jordan
Bentz	Fortenberry	Joyce (OH)
Bergman	Foxo	Joyce (PA)
Bice (OK)	Franklin, C.	Katko
Biggs	Scott	Keller
Bilirakis	Fulcher	Kelly (MS)
Bishop (NC)	Gaetz	Kelly (PA)
Boebert	Gallagher	Kim (CA)
Bost	Garbarino	Kinzinger
Brady	Garcia (CA)	Kustoff
Brooks	Gibbs	LaHood
Buchanan	Gimenez	LaMalfa
Buck	Gohmert	Lamborn
Bucshon	Gonzales, Tony	Latta
Budd	Gonzalez (OH)	LaTurner
Burchett	Good (VA)	Lesko
Burgess	Gooden (TX)	Letlow
Calvert	Gosar	Long
Cammack	Granger	Loudermilk
Carl	Graves (LA)	Lucas
Carter (GA)	Graves (MO)	Luetkemeyer
Carter (TX)	Green (TN)	Mace
Cawthorn	Greene (GA)	Malliotakis
Chabot	Griffith	Mann
Cheney	Grothman	Massie
Cline	Guest	Mast
Cloud	Guthrie	McCarthy
Clyde	Hagedorn	McCauley
Cole	Harris	McClain
Comer	Harshbarger	McClintock
Crawford	Hartzler	McKinley
Crenshaw	Hern	Meijer
Curtis	Herrell	Meuser
Davidson	Herrera Beutler	Miller (IL)
Davis, Rodney	Hice (GA)	Miller (WV)
DesJarlais	Higgins (LA)	Miller-Meeks
Diaz-Balart	Hill	Moolenaar

Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Oberholte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)

Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney

Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dwyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—8

Craig
Donalds
Gonzalez,
Vicente

Jacobs (CA)
McHenry
Moore (WI)
Ocasio-Cortez

Roy

□ 1523

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mrs. HINSON changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. NADLER changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on Roll Call No. 163.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE

RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán
(Gallogo)
Cárdenas
(Gomez)
Cleaver (Davids
(KS))
DeSaulnier
(Thompson
(CA))
Gaetz (Greene
(GA))
Granger
(Arrington)
Grijalva (García
(IL))
Horsford
(Jeffries)
Hoyer (Brown)

Johnson (TX)
(Jeffries)
Kim (NJ)
(Pallone)
Kirkpatrick
(Stanton)
Langevin
(Courtney)
Lawson (FL)
(Evans)
Lieu (Raskin)
Lowenthal
(Beyer)
Meng (Clark
(MA))
Mullin (Lucas)
Napolitano
(Correa)

Nehls (Fallon)
O'Halleran
(Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Roybal-Allard
(Escobar)
Ruiz (Aguilar)
Rush
(Underwood)
Sewell (DelBene)
Sherrill
(Pallone)
Speier (Scanlon)
Strickland
(Kilmer)
Wilson (FL)
(Hayes)

ESG DISCLOSURE SIMPLIFICATION
ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1187) to provide for disclosure of additional material information about public companies and establish a Sustainable Finance Advisory Committee, and for other purposes, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. BURGESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 1, printed in House Report 117-59, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 209, nays 218, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 164]

YEAS—209

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Bost
Bourdeaux
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Craig
Crawford
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Rodney
Delgado
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Garbarino
García (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gooden (TX)

Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Mann
Mast
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)

Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Oberholte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pappas
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Phillips
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rouzer
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dwyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wild
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—218

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Biggs
Bishop (GA)

Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brown
Brownley
Buck
Bush
Bustos

Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline

Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DeBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Lynch
Espallat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gaetz
Gallogo
Garamendi
García (IL)
García (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Good (VA)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)

Jones
Kahale
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Loifgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Massie
Matsui
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree

Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Rosendale
Ross
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Steil
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—3

Babin
Crenshaw
Herrera Beutler

□ 1545

Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. BUCK, and Ms. JACKSON LEE changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Ms. CRAIG and Mr. DELGADO changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán
(Gallogo)
Cárdenas
(Gomez)
Cleaver (Davids
(KS))
DeSaulnier
(Thompson
(CA))
Gaetz (Greene
(GA))
Granger
(Arrington)

Grijalva (García
(IL))
Horsford
(Jeffries)
Hoyer (Brown)
Johnson (TX)
(Jeffries)
Kim (NJ)
(Pallone)
Kirkpatrick
(Stanton)
Langevin
(Courtney)

Lawson (FL)
(Evans)
Lieu (Raskin)
Lowenthal
(Beyer)
Meng (Clark
(MA))
Mullin (Lucas)
Napolitano
(Correa)
Nehls (Fallon)
O'Halleran
(Stanton)
Payne (Pallone)